

IT'S GOOD

RELIABLE INFORMATION TAKEN FROM THE RECORDS.

STATE INSTITUTIONS

Under Fusion Administration All State Institutions Have Been Better and Cheaper.

Lincoln, Neb.—(Special).—Early in the campaign of 1898, Candidate Hayward, being desirous of making an aggressive fight for the republican state ticket which he headed, secured the services of one F. A. Harrison, now commonly known as "Thundermaker" Harrison, to prepare some figures and tables from the official records, so that Mr. Hayward might go out on the stump and everlastingly lambast the fusion forces. Now, Harrison knew that the records show adversely for the republican party and favorably for the fusion forces, so he manufactured statements and tables galore, each one containing a tissue of truth and a vast amount of falsehood and garbled truth. Mr. Hayward studied these tables carefully for some time and then opened his campaign right here in Lincoln. In that speech he made so many bad breaks that he was obliged to revise his speech very much before delivering it elsewhere. That year the fusionists had prepared a folder which gave correct figures on many items of interest to the taxpayers, and Mr. Hayward after the election admitted in private conversation that the "Reform Record," (as the folder was called) had done a great deal toward defeating him for the office of governor.

This year the "Thundermaker" is at his old tricks. One of his recent productions is worthy of reproduction. It was sent out in "bolder plate" to every republican country newspaper that would use it on the home-print side. The article is as follows:

"Omaha.—It is a low estimate to say that at the close of the fiscal year the state of Nebraska will be facing a deficit in the funds for the maintenance of the various state institutions of not less than \$100,000. If anything, the amount will be larger.

"Neither is this mere conjecture. Already the records in the auditor's office at Lincoln reveal a large shortage, and, assuming that there will be no increase in the rate of expenditures, the deduction leads up to these figures. At best the shortage cannot fall below the \$100,000 mark.

"This is certainly a bad showing for the Poynter administration, considering the fact that the last legislature appropriated for general purposes more than \$2,000,000.

"More than \$500,000 was appropriated for salaries and wages alone and yet, generally speaking, there will be a large shortage in these funds.

"The records in the auditor's office at this very time, with six months' expenses unprovided for, show a shortage in the funds appropriated for the Normal School at Peru, the Institute for the Blind at Nebraska City, the Fish Hatchery at South Bend, the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Milford, the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Grand Island, the Institute for Feeble Minded Youth at Beatrice, the Asylum for the Insane at Norfolk, the Industrial School at Kearney, the Asylum for the Insane at Lincoln—in short, they show a shortage in the funds of every state institution. These facts are taken from the official records and they cannot be successfully refuted. The records also show an utter disregard for law in the matter of diverting funds. While the law contemplates that specific appropriations shall be used only to meet obligations against such funds, the practice in general is to use many specific funds as general funds. The custom is, where a fund is exhausted, to draw on some other fund specifically appropriated for other purposes, an act clearly in violation of the law.

"That the present administration has been an expensive luxury to the people of Nebraska can no longer be doubted. It is a fact, which the official figures will substantiate, that at the end of Governor Poynter's present term the state of Nebraska will have paid out more money and incurred more indebtedness in the way of deficits and unpaid bills for the maintenance of the public institutions than for any other two years since the state was admitted to the union. Neither is there any excuse for this large deficiency. The last legislature was liberal in its appropriations, and, while it did not appropriate the large amount demanded by the heads of the various state institutions, for the simple reason that it would have imposed a hardship on taxpayers, it appropriated an amount which, had the institutions been honestly and economically managed, would have been abundantly sufficient."

THE FACTS IN THE CASE.

It may be stated right here that the deficiency claims incurred in the maintenance of the various state institutions will not reach one-fourth of \$100,000. So the first statement can safely be branded as a lie. It may not be amiss to say that different legislatures adopt different methods of making appropriations to cover deficiencies, and it was always a favorite trick of republican legislatures to put deficiency claims in with the miscellaneous claims bill to hide them. Deficiency claims

which appear on the face of the records are as follows:

Allowed by legislature of 1891 \$9,000.00
Allowed by legislature of 1893 4,901.09
Allowed by legislature of 1895 11,177.37
Allowed by legislature of 1897 15,799.17
Allowed by legislature of 1899 15,725.02

The principal item of deficiency of 1897 was \$12,548.17 incurred by Commandant Culver at the Soldiers' Home at Milford.

SOME OF THE LEGISLATIVE TRICKS.

Now, it should be understood that legislatures have a trick of dividing up the appropriation for a given institution into as many as twenty or twenty-five little funds, each one for a specific purpose. If the fund for fuel and lights becomes exhausted, coal, etc., cannot be paid for out of the fund for board and clothing, even though that fund may have \$10,000 more in it than will be needed, and the result is a deficiency against the fuel and lights fund to be met by the next legislature, while a portion of the board and clothing fund lapses into the state treasury. Under fusion government the unused balances have always more than covered the amount of deficiency claim.

THE OFFICIAL RECORDS.

Referring to the auditor's books, the following is a true statement regarding the institutions mentioned in the "bolder-plate" article:

PERU NORMAL SCHOOL.

Here the fuel and lights appropriation is exhausted. It was only \$3,000, although the legislature of 1897 gave \$4,000 for that purpose. A small deficiency will be the result of republican parsimony toward this educational institution. The lectures fund (\$4,200) and that for advertising and supplies (\$250) are also exhausted, but there will probably be no further indebtedness incurred in those lines.

INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND.

Institute for Blind at Nebraska City: Not one of the funds for current expenses or salaries is exhausted. The "Thundermaker" simply lied, that's all.

THE FISH HATCHERY.

Fish Hatchery at South Bend: The necessary labor fund here is exhausted. It was only \$1,000 in 1899 as against \$2,000 in 1897. Another case of niggardliness of the republican legislature.

SOLDIERS' HOME, MILFORD.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Milford: The employees' wages fund of \$1,500 is exhausted, but none of the other current expense funds are. There will be a small deficiency in the maintenance and clothing fund; it was only \$8,000, as against \$7,500 in 1897, yet the population there is 25 per cent greater.

SOLDIERS' HOME, GRAND ISLAND.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Grand Island: Here again republican parsimony struck a blow at a state institution. With all their great professions of love for the old soldier, when it comes to acting the republicans give him the worst end of it every time. On May 31, 1900, there were 298 inmates in this home, yet during the biennium of 1897-8 the average population was only 202. Notwithstanding it was well known that the population at this home would increase considerably, the legislature of 1899 appropriated only \$5,000 for fuel and lights, \$1,500 for drugs and instruments, \$500 for stock and implements—exactly the same as the legislature of 1897 had appropriated. These funds are exhausted and deficiencies will be incurred, for the fusion administration has no notion of allowing the old soldiers to freeze this winter simply because a republican legislature was too stingy to give them sufficient money to buy fuel.

INSTITUTE FOR FEEBLE MINDED.
Institute for Feeble Minded Youth at Beatrice: Three little funds, aggregating \$900, are exhausted. All the other funds have ample balances, part of which will probably lapse the first of next April.

NORFOLK HOSPITAL.

Hospital for Insane at Norfolk: Here again the republicans got in their work on the fuel and lights fund. In 1897 \$12,000 was appropriated for that purpose, and it proved to be hardly enough. An additional wing was completed in 1898 and the population has increased nearly sixty, yet the republican legislature of 1899 gave only \$12,000 for fuel and lights. The fund is not yet exhausted, but it will be inadequate to provide fuel and lights until March 31, 1901.

LINCOLN HOSPITAL.

Hospital for Insane at Lincoln: Only the paints and oil fund (\$500) exhausted. Probably not a cent of deficiency will be incurred, yet the "Thundermaker" includes it in his list.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Industrial School for Boys at Kearney: Not a fund exhausted. Score another lie for the bolder-plate.

THE REAL REASONS.

Now, what do you think of that? Do you care to know the real reason why there will be any deficiencies whatever? It need not take long to convince you. During the campaign of 1898 the fusionists showed by incontrovertible proof that they had succeeded in maintaining the unfortunate wards of the state at a greatly reduced cost to the unfortunate wards of the state at a greatly reduced cost to the taxpayers, yet they had rendered better service than ever before. And this so incensed the republican legislators that they made a determined effort to give the fusion administration a "black eye" if possible by making inadequate appropriations for the state institutions. At nearly every place a new building or two had been erected, thereby necessitating more light and fuel. By copying the appropriations of 1897, the legislature of 1899 could cripple every state institution by making a shortage in the fuel and lights fund, because the necessity for more fuel

and lights was present in nearly every institution. It will be noted that probable deficiencies nearly all come under this head.

COMPARE THESE FIGURES.

The following table shows the aggregate amount appropriated for all the state institutions (penal and charitable), excluding the amount for new buildings and permanent improvements, made by different legislatures, together with the average number of inmates during each biennial period, and the amount per capita allowed for the maintenance of each inmate:

	No. inmates.	Appropriation.	Per capita.
1891-2	1,860	\$1,053,461	\$565.09
1893-4	2,248	\$89,180	\$395.98
1895-6	2,544	\$88,220	\$341.28
1897-8	2,501	\$52,840	\$210.99
1899-1900	2,824	\$67,985	\$240.76

REPUBLICAN LEGISLATURE STINGY.

Does that look as though "the last legislature was liberal in its appropriations?" Only \$15,000 greater than in 1897 to maintain 320 additional inmates. The fusionists have accomplished wonders in reducing the cost of managing state institutions, but there is a limit to all things. Bed rock was reached in 1898, when the average per capita cost of maintaining an inmate of a state institution was only \$155. It cost \$155.62 in 1897; and \$148.18 for 11 months in 1896, in which year the fiscal period was made to end November 30 instead of December 31, as had been the practice theretofore. But why not give it tabular form:

1892	\$249.80
1893	211.50
1894	134.87
1895	200.02
1896 (11 months)	148.18
1897	155.62
1898	155.09
1899	160.27

FUSIONISTS STRUCK BED ROCK.

Now, the appropriations of 1899 would allow only \$153.68 for the maintenance of each inmate, if all the funds were so nicely graduated that every cent could be used. Under no administration has so small a per capita been reached, and it is extremely doubtful whether it ever can be reached. The 1899 appropriations were niggardly—and that's about all that can be said for them—so far as concerns the maintenance of state institutions; but the republican legislature had no qualms about appropriating money to pay some hoary-headed claims of doubtful merit. That there should be some deficiency claims to pay by the legislature of 1901 is not to be wondered at, in view of the figures above; in fact, the republican legislature intended that there should be such. But it is a monstrous falsehood to say they will reach \$100,000.

CONTRIBUTE TEN CENT PIECES.

A Great Effort for Liberty and for Real Prosperity.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 9.—A new appeal from the allied forces of reform is in the shape of a chain letter urging the people, old and young, to send in ten cents (or more) contributions to the campaign fund and to organize quickly for the one great effort for liberty and real prosperity. The appeal is as follows and should meet with a hearty and prompt response. You are requested to consider this printed copy of the chain letter as if it was personally addressed to you:

"To Liberty-Loving Men and Women, Boys and Girls, This Letter is Addressed:

"Every human being who can read, or listen to a discussion knows that the question whether we shall, or shall not, have an imperialistic government, will be determined at the November election. Consequently all people, irrespective of past party affiliations, will as the campaign progresses take sides in one of the most momentous discussions of the age.

"It is our purpose here to destroy the imperialistic idea by bringing about the election of William Jennings Bryan for president. To do this a campaign fund, sufficient to carry on the fight vigorously up to election day, is absolutely necessary.

"It is a well known fact that trusts, railroad corporations and large financial institutions will not contribute money to Mr. Bryan's cause, so every one opposed to trusts and imperialism must work; and should contribute something to the campaign fund. To help raise funds, the chain-letter system has been adopted. The plan will serve two purposes; it will help to establish the idea of going direct to the people for campaign funds; it will give every man, woman, boy or girl, who is willing to do so an opportunity to assist toward the sure election of William J. Bryan. Therefore we ask if you will not give to the fund ten cents, or any sum you can spare? Please pass the other two letters to two friends, requesting them to do the same, and in your letter to us kindly give the names and addresses of two or more friends to whom we can send similar letters.

"The name of each contributor will be placed upon the roll of honor (the amounts contributed will not be published), then, when victory comes, everyone who has given aid to the cause will feel a personal pride in the fact of having helped to win the battle.

"Please have the boys and girls read this letter; discuss the issues of the day with them; help the children to organize Bryan and Stevenson Juvenile Clubs. Let them take up the work outlined above, and in this way learn early in life to take an active interest in public affairs.

"We trust you will give this letter your prompt consideration. If for any reason you cannot do so, will you kindly mail same back to us:

"Address all communications to Eugene Smith, room 31, 306 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill."

Hon. Eugene Smith is one of the most effective and trustworthy men who ever consecrated his efforts to his country's good. Mr. Smith is the secretary of the advisory committee to the democratic national committee, and is in charge of this special work. Help him make it a success.

LADIES' COLUMN.

ONCE IN A WHILE.

It is easy enough to be pleasant When life flows by like a song. But the man worth while is one who will smile When everything goes wrong. For the test of the heart is trouble And it always comes with the years, And the smile that is worth the praises of earth Is the smile that shines through tears.

It is easy enough to be prudent When nothing tempts you to stray, When without or within no voice of sin is luring your soul away. But it's only a negative virtue Until it is tried by fire, And the life that is worth the honor of earth Is the one that resists desire.

By the cynic, the sad, the fallen, Who had no strength for the strife, The world's highway is cumbered to-day; They make up the item of life. But the virtue that conquers passion, And the sorrow that hides in a smile— It is these that are worth the homage of earth. For we find them but once in a while.

COOKING RECIPES.

Eggs a la Polette—Mauke a cream sauce as for baked eggs, adding the juice of a quarter of an onion. Boil the eggs hard, cut them into quarters, pour the cream sauce over them, season with pepper and salt, and serve. This is a palatable first course for a luncheon.

Bread Cake—One pint of risen dough, a half cupful of butter, a coffee cupful of sugar, three eggs, well beaten, a pound of stoned raisins, carefully floured, a little nutmeg, and sifted flour enough to make a proper cake consistency. Place in pans, let rise fifteen minutes, and make in a slow oven.

Sweet Nut Sandwiches—Chop together one cupful seedless raisins, one cupful English walnuts, one-half cupful grated cocoanut, two tablespoonfuls grated chocolate, and mix well together, moisten with a little cream, spread between egg-shaped pieces of whole wheat bread previously buttered.

Macaroni au Gratin—One pound spaghetti—boil twenty-five minutes in salted, boiling water. Pour off all the water; put back on stove to simmer, then put in cream, a little Parmesan cheese, and pepper, and stir carefully. Then put on small tin dishes well buttered. Add a few pieces of butter on top; sift on Parmesan cheese; place in a quick oven to brown.

Mint Sauce—Pick leaves of a fresh young spearmint from the stems, wash and drain them on a cloth, chop them fine, put them in a gravy boat, to three tablespoonfuls of mint add two tablespoonfuls of fine granulated sugar, mix thoroughly, let stand a few minutes, pour over this six tablespoonfuls of white wine vinegar. Prepare this some time before serving, that the flavor of the mint may be thoroughly extracted.

White Cake—Beat to a cream one cupful of sugar, half a cupful of butter and one-half of a cupful of cornstarch. When this mixture is perfectly smooth, without a lump, add the whites of three eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Flavor with essence of bitter almonds. Then stir in half a cupful of milk, add a cupful of flour sifted with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Bake in a moderate oven, and frost the cake thick just before it gets cold.

Broiled Bird—Remove pin feathers, head, feet and wings; singe and wipe; split down the back, remove entrails and the breast bone; lay it on one-half a sheet of letter paper, buttered thickly, fold edges together and turn them over twice. Place in a wire broiler, and broil ten minutes over coals, lifting it frequently to avoid blazing the paper. Open paper, lay bird on hot toast, pour on the juice from the paper, add salt, pepper and butter, and garnish with water cress.

Dream Sandwiches—Stew a cupful of prunes very tender, remove the stones and pass the prunes through a colander, sweeten to taste, and mix with one-half cupful of walnut meats and blanched almonds, which have been chopped fine, flavor lightly with vanilla, and add a speck of salt. Spread the mixture lightly on the end of a loaf of bread, and cut the slices off as thin as possible, remove all crust, and roll the sandwich up firmly. If the bread will not roll, cut in fancy shapes.

Olive Sandwiches—Stone a dozen olives, chop them fine, with a stick of celery and one small cucumber pickle, add a teaspoonful of catsup, one-half teaspoonful of made mustard, a salt-spoonful of salt, a speck of pepper, and a dash of cayenne; mix well and spread on thin slices of brown bread, press together firmly and remove all crusts. Other bread may be placed over the dressing.

WILD MORNING GLORIES.

G. R. C. asks how to rid land of wild morning glories. It may be done without the loss of a crop or any additional expense by plowing the ground deep after removing a crop of small grain or hay.

August is the time and the dryer and hotter the better. If the weather is dry, which it is during August, the sun will burn through as deep as the ground is plowed and effectually destroy all roots of the glories, as well as other noxious weeds, as deep as the ground is stirred.

My word for it, two such treatments in succession will rid the foulest of land of glories. The first treatment if thoroughly done at the right time will catch nine-tenths of them. Try it.

The limits of the paragrapher have about been reached in a Denver paper, which cites the case of a Colorado man whose wife became petrified and whom, despite death, he still regards as his so-called girl.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

A hair mattress is better than feather bed.

Gold ornaments may be safely washed in soapy, warm water.

Grass stains may easily be removed from any white material by washing the stained garment in spirits of camphor.

To brighten tortoise shell combs and pins, rub them with alcohol, and after drying with a soft rag, use bismuth powder to render them bright.

If a moth miller is seen in a closet, it is a good plan to burn a little camphor gum very promptly. Frequently this simple precaution, if taken early in the spring, will rid that closet of moths for the season.

Perfume to Keep Away Moths—Take one ounce each of the following: Cloves, nutmeg, mace, caraway seeds, cinnamon, and Tonquin beans, and six ounces oforris root. Grind almost to a powder and put in muslin bags. Put these among your clothes.

To Get Rid of Cockroaches—Have you ever tried spraying their holes with a strong solution of carbolic acid? Two tablespoonfuls of the acid to a pint of water is the right proportion. If the holes are sprayed with this every two or three days for a fortnight, the cockroaches will disappear.

To Clean Iron Bedsteads—The following paste is excellent for this purpose: Mix together one gill of paraffin, half a gill of naphtha, and enough Tripoli powder to make a rather soft paste. Apply with a bit of felt, rub till dirt is removed, dust with dry Tripoli powder and polish with a soft cloth.

Cleaning Gilt Picture Frames—An onion cut in half is the best thing to use for cleaning gilt frames. The dirt must be removed with this, and the frame then sponged with water and patted dry with a soft cloth. The less the frames are rubbed the better. If the frame has gone beyond cleaning, get a bottle of gold paint and apply according to the directions supplied with the bottle. Oil paintings should be sent to a regular cleaner.

Faded Carpets Re-Dyed—It may be news to some of the good housekeepers that, where dyeing establishments are easily accessible, carpets may be dyed, when faded and worn, just the same as many other things. This is often done, especially with hotel and apartment house floor coverings. Carpets are usually redyed in a solid color, what color will take best depending on the original hue. Through this fresh coloring the original design usually shows, but outlined as a darker shade of the new color.

To Keep Fresh Meat Sweet—Charcoal is of great value in keeping ice chests, store rooms and food sweet. Place a shallow dish of fine charcoal in the ice chest. If poultry or birds are to be hung in a cool place for a few days, remove the internal organs and partially fill the body with charcoal. Now wrap the birds in paper and hang up. If the outside of poultry is rubbed with black peppercorn it will be still further protected from flies. Small birds, liver, kidneys, sweetbreads, etc., may be wrapped in Paraffine paper and then buried in a bed of charcoal. For keeping large pieces of meat and poultry here is a simple device: Have a large barrel or hogshead half filled with charcoal. Put meat hooks on a strip of joist and place it across the top of the barrel. Have a netting spread over this. The barrel may be kept in a cool place, and pieces of meat hung on the hooks. The charcoal will keep the atmosphere dry and sweet, and the netting will be a protection against insects. Should there be danger from rats and mice, use wire netting.

THE HOME DOCTOR.

To extract live insects from the ear, pour in sweet oil, glycerine, or salt and water. Sometimes the insect will crawl out if the ear is turned to a bright light.

Bathe the face and hands of a feverish person with warm water that has a bit of common soda dissolved in it. A few drops of alcohol or cologne is often pleasant to use to bathe the sick.

A nurse should use care that no person having wet or even damp clothing should enter the sick room. Never get out of patience with the whims of an invalid, but try to coax and soothe without irritating him.

A form of treatment for poisoning from ivy, which has received approbation from scientific authority, is to wet a slice of bread with water, dust it with common washing soda, and apply to the eruption, keeping the bread wet from the outside. Half an hour of this treatment is said to effect a cure.

In the treatment of burns there is nothing better than the old-time application of pure lard and flour. It is well worth while for every housekeeper to buy some pure lard, render it with the utmost care, and put it, while piping hot, into pots or bottles, which may be hermetically sealed. A cupful of lard mixed with flour to form a soft paste may be applied to a burn without loss of time.

Virtues of Watercress—The watercress is a plant containing medicinal virtues. A curious characteristic of it is that, if grown in a ferruginous stream it absorbs into itself five times the amount of iron that any other plant does. For all anæmic constitutions it is, therefore, specially of value. But it also contains proportions of garlic and sulphur, of iodine and phosphates, and is a blood purifier.

Bishop Berkeley once wrote, "Westward the course of empire takes its way," but even Senator Beveridge misquotes the famous line, misquoting "star" for course.

FARM NEWS NOTES.

HOW TO DRENCH A COW.

Cows lend themselves much more satisfactorily to drenching with medicine than either horses, sheep or pigs. Drenching a horse is a somewhat risky operation, because of the liability to choking, and the administration of medicine to horses is in the form of a ball rather than as a draught of drench. There are, however, some diseases in which it is found more effective to give the medicine in a liquid than in a solid form. In drenching a cow there is no better appliance than an old horn; this is much better than a bottle, as the latter is liable to get broken should the animal prove excitable, and consequently lead to inquiries to the mouth or tongue. In dosing a cow the best plan is to pass the left hand over the animal's face and insert the two first fingers gently under the jaw behind the point where the lower incisors can be closed upon it. The head of the animal should then be gently elevated, and the horn or other drenching appliance introduced into the mouth. Care should be taken not to raise the head much above the level of the neck, and special care should be taken to see that the liquid which is being administered is given in a steady constant flow, as when a sudden rush of liquid is poured into the mouth a portion of it is liable to pass into the windpipe and thus give rise to a distressing cough. On the first sign of an attempt to cough the head of the animal should be released, and it should be allowed to stand quietly for a few minutes before the remainder of the dose is administered.—Dairy and Creamery.

IMPROVED FLOCKS.

It is generally admitted that improved poultry pays as well in proportion as the improved breeds of hogs or sheep; that is, on general principles. Of course, the great mass of poultry is raised and sold by the farmers. The carloads of poultry and eggs shipped from all over the west come from the farmers, and since the introduction of the improved breeds the supply is rapidly increasing. No farmer can longer afford to raise the common chickens. If they cannot have full-bloods they should procure thoroughbred roosters, and they will be so well pleased with the cross that they will soon work into pure-breeds. Pure breeds mature quicker, grow larger, sell for more money, lay more eggs and require a little more care, but with warm, clean, comfortable quarters, a variety of food and by not feeding too much corn eggs may be had all through the winter.

HARVESTING CORN.

There is now no question about the benefit derived from securing the corn crop in such a manner that the feed value of the stalks may be saved, as they are a valuable part of the crop, the most common estimate being that the stalks are worth half as much as the ears as feed.

Cutting corn in the old fashioned way by hand is the hardest work the farmer is called upon to do and each year sees less hand work in harvesting corn and more horse power used for this purpose.

The question of most importance now is how best to apply the horse power, or in other words what kind of a harvester it is best to use.

The writer has had experience in cutting corn by hand, cutting it with a sled cutter and harvesting it with a self-binding machine of the latest pattern, and I unhesitatingly say that at present the sled cutter is best, all things considered.

The corn harvester of the self-binding type is a very good machine for cutting sweet corn or for cutting corn that has been sown for fodder, but when it comes to trying to cut a field of corn where the stalks are ten feet high and the ears heavy enough to make anything above fifty bushels to the acre, the corn harvester fails to be economical.

With tall corn the ears come above the gathering chains and arms and as soon as the stalks are cut off by the knives below the stalks fall in every direction. This causes frequent choking, badly tied gavels and makes hard work gathering and setting up the corn. The corn-binder that will not knock off a large percentage of the ears and leave them scattered about the field has not yet been made.

With the sled harvester two men and one horse will do as much in a day in heavy corn as the best corn binder made will do with two men and two horses. Corn that is cut and bound by machine is bound so tightly that it will mold under the band unless the weather is very favorable. When it comes to husking corn the bundles must be opened and rebound or one must feel in among the stalks and hunt out the ears. I suppose the perfect corn binder will be made sometime, but up to last fall when I used one of the best had not put in an appearance.

It is noticed that pigs fatten very quickly on sweet potatoes, due to the large amount of sugar in the food, and sweet potato growers utilize the small potatoes for that purpose. The beet also contains a large proportion of sugar, and should be grown for swine, as they are relished at all seasons, both cooked and raw.

Teacher says that rubber trees grow wild in Florida, said a 7-year-old school girl. "Well, s'pose they do," rejoined her 5-year-old brother. "Nobody ever has 2200 use for rubbers till it rains, and then it's too wet to go out in the woods and gather them."